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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

...zcy's Cross-Examination Closed—The Defense Rest Their Case—Plaintiff Begins the Rebuttal.

...EW YORK, April 30.—Mr. Beecher was not present at his trial to-day, but his wife and ...r were. There was a noticeable increase of ...kers on.

The cross-examination of Mr. Tracy was continued as follows: I had a conversation ...th Mrs. Moulton that night her husband ...de a short statement before the committee; ...earned that night that a short statement ...d been proposed instead of the long one, and ...t Mrs. Moulton was instrumental in preparing it. [Shown a paper.] I presume this ...the statement presented on the evening of ...gust 16th.

Witness' attention was called to the conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the 16th of ...gust, and witness said he understood the ...nversation was confidential and he did not ...sire to make it known unless the lady should ...re it; he said, however, it was not the conversation in which he (witness) was acting as ...unsel for the lady.

The witness continued: I had a conversation ...th Mrs. M ulton, but did not tell her she ...d saved the old man nor advise her to burn ...r husband's long statement, telling her that ...t were published it would cause h r husband's ruin financially and socially.

The short statement of Moulton to the Investigating Committee was read by Mr. Beach. ...was present at the meeting of the committee when this statement was pre-ented by Mr. ...oulton. I had a short interview with him at ...rrs' house, before he presented this statement. He told me he would not present the ...g statement, but he had a shorter one as a ...bstitute. I think he commenced his ...bstance to me. Mr. Munson was present ...this interview. I had a few interviews ...th Mrs. Moulton prior to this, but in one ...ese I never said to her to kick Tilton out ...the house and burn the documents, as he ...uld bring her family into trouble and disgrace. I saw Mr. Richards when he was be...e the committee; I did not ask him in the ...terview before he went before the committee if his sister admitted having committed ...ultery; he said he would communicate to ...e nothing of what he knew in regard to the ...atter. I had an interview with Beecher Tur...t at Mrs. Ovington's before she went before ...e committee; I met her for the first time ...t afternoon; I had a conversation with her ...t evening in the parlor; I think I knew a ...ntleman named A. K. Martin, but I did not ...ow him during that interview. I do not think ...e conversation lasted more than an hour, ...t I would swear that it did not last two ...urs.

During some portion of this scandal I have ...en the active friend of Mr. Beecher—more ...pecially since the publication of the Bacon letter. I ...y not recollect of writing letters for the ...pers before the Bacon letter made its ap...arance. I do not recall having given ...formation to any prominent journals ...cept the matter before the Bacon ...tter. Since the Bacor letter, I ...blished two interviews or notes in the ...pers, but I have not prepared articles for ...blication favorable to Beecher. I have not ...itten or published an article on any subject ...ce 1871; but during this time I have talked ...th newspaper men on the subject as to the ...ages of it, and they have asked my views of ...

The first interview I had with Beecher ...s the week after the Bacon letter came out, ...n November, in 1872. I never had a con...rsation with the editor of a leading paper in ...is city after the Bacon letter, to write favorably or publish favorable about Beecher. I ...ave I talked with Hon. John Russell young in ...gard to the course he should pursue in the ...atter. At the close of Sunday's interview ...th Mr. Tilton, I think I suggested that the ...rs ought to be destroyed, and Tilton objected to it. I made the remark at one of the interviews with Tilton that if the Theodore Story as published it would ruin him, his wife and ...echer; when I said this I supposed that if this ...andal was published and the matter caused ...n investigation, it would be the ruin of all ...rties; I supposed this charge would ...in him if Tilton was supported ...y his wife, even though he was unable ...assert his innocence. I labored to have the ...cuments extinguished and the scandal ...ied, so that it should never come to life ...ain, and I will swear that I did not labor to ...ve the papers destroyed, though I labored to ...mpress the documents.

Re-direct examination—I understood at this ...ter stage that if the papers were destroyed ...would add fuel to the flames, as part of them ...d already been published. It was a source ...anxiety to me lest any of these papers ...ould be destroyed, and I made efforts to dis...ver if any of them were destroyed; the man ...m in which I labored to destroy the papers ...fore this was by means of conversa...ns with Moulton or Tilton. At the ...nday interview Moulton kept silent ...hen I advised the destruction of the pa...rs, but at a subsequent period he expressed ...s intention of not following my advice. I ...d had several interviews with Mrs. Moulton ...ior to the 16th of August; I never said in ...bstance that she ought to kick Tilton out of ...use; the word "kicking" was not used. I do ...t recall using any expression conveying the ...ort of kicking prior to the interview. I ...ver said to Mrs. Moulton that the papers ...ould be destroyed, else they would destroy ...oulton and his family; nothing of this kind ...curred at any of these interviews that I re...mber of. There was a long interview with Mrs. ...oulton and myself after the Bacon letter ...me out, as to the evil which would be ...ne to society if this matter came out. I re...mber an occasion in which I considered the ...per as belonging in the household to prevent the ...pers from being destroyed; it was after Tilton's sworn statement was published. There ...s no talk between Mr. Moulton and myself, on the 16th of August, about burning the ...pers, but there was a talk about the destrability of burning them at an earlier period; ...othing was said about their destruction in the future; there was a conversation about the ...bstitution of a short statement for the long ...e.

In a conversation with Mr. Richards, when he was going before the committee, I told him ...at I was sorry that I would be forced into ...agitation; he said he had nothing to say, and ...ould decline to answer any questions put to ...m by the committee, on the ground that this ...as a family matter, and he would not have it ...awn out before the committee. I said he ...ould be asked if his sister had committed ...ultery, and he made no answer, or refused ...answer; it would put his sister in a bad ...sition. He thanked me for this suggestion ...d then went before the committee and declined to appear before them for examination, ...d then went off. Beecher was not a party to ...e conversation between General Butler and ...yself on the 17th of August, at my lodging ...use. Beecher was not in the house then, ...d I was not acting for him. In regard to the ...terview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Beecher ...ew nothing about it. I was consulted by ...odruff & Robinson in a Government matter, ...hich did not come to litigation. At no time ...this examination have I given any informa...on about these litigations of the firm.

THE DEFENSE REST.

Mr. Evarts here announced that the defense ...sted.

Mr. Beach rose and said it was due to his ...ke to state that they made no objection to ...e other side producing Mrs. Tilton in this ...se, and would waive all objections and interpose no barrier to it. Although she was an incompetent witness under the statute, they ...ounted their part, that the other side ...ould use Mrs. Tilton as a witness if they desired to do so.

Mr. Evarts said it had never been a serious ...estion with them whether Mrs. Tilton ...ould be a witness, as they knew she was against it. Now, if Mrs. Tilton could at any ...me have been admitted, there were grave ...estions to be considered, and if the client ...ceded any further evidence it would be his ...ty to advise such evidence. They had ...t been brought to any point in which they ...re led to consider the force of the evidence. Mr. Beach said that, in his view of the policy ...f the law, counsel was mistaken in the intent ...f the law as to the propriety of allowing a ...rty to defend herself; it was not the policy of ...e law to forbid that adverse position. But ...e only mentioned this matter first, so that if ...unsel desired to produce this lady they were ...perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. Evarts said he did not believe the con...nt of counsel, in opposition to the law, made ...wife a competent witness.

Judge Neilson said there was no question ...out the right of the other side to offer this ...dy as a witness. It would be a very trying po...ition for her, and on the whole he was glad ...e lady was not offered as a witness.

The court here took the usual recess.

THE PLAINTIFF REBUTS.

After recess, Charles C. Stanley and G. W. ...adcox were called in rebuttal. They re-tified ...at Tilton was not with Mrs. Woodhull in ...e Roosel procession.

John Swinton was next called. He testified: ...sside in New York and was acquainted with ...heodore Tilton, and knew him slightly in ...7; I also know Mrs. Woodhull and Miss ...laflin by sight. I remember the Roosel pro...ession, and was in it in company with Tilton. ...e walked arm-in-arm together. I joined the ...ocession at Eighth street, and Tilton ...as with an old gentleman whom, I ...think, he introduced to me as Mr. ...regory. I did not see Mrs. Woodhull ...r Miss Claflin during the procession. Tilton ...as with me during the whole line of march, ...nd we were walking arm-in-arm the whole ...me. When the procession ended I went with ...ilton, and we parted at Fourteenth street ...nd Union square and I did not then see Mrs. ...oodhull or Miss Claflin.

Cross-examined—I did not suppose, when I ...ent to the procession, that Tilton would be ...ut; I was surprised to see him there.

Mr. Beach at this point said that if it would ...e agreeable to the counsel on either side, ...embers of the jury would like an early adjournment.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

NEW ORLEANS.

uit Brought Against State Auditor Clinton and Sureties for $524,025 71.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, ...ing for the use of said State, and represented by A. P. Field, Attorney General, ...as filed a petition in the Superrior District ...ourt against Charles Clinton, Auditor, ...nd the securities on his special bond, ...has. Menard, Chas. G. Slayback, Wm. ...illon, J. M. Schwarz and Geo. C. Benham, ...a solido, for the amount of $10,000, to ...ecover judgement against said Clinton for ...he sum of $279,783 83, the amount received ...om tax collectors in the year 1873, unaccounted for, detained and withheld by said ...linton; for the further sum of $60,390, the ...mount illegally paid James Longstreet; ...or the further sum of $45,382 55, the ...mount illegally taken from tax collectors ...y said Clinton and used by him; for the ...rther sum of $138,557 33, the amount ...harged to be due for illegally issuing, ...er warrants, as follows: To George W. ...enham, $54,500; to James B. Wandis, $14,...72; to E. W. Dewees, $27,500; to C. W. ...owell, $14,278; to James S. Matthews, $14,...00; and to J. H. Oglesby, $53,407 30.

The above warrants were issued under ...he Legislative voucher appropriations for ...870, 1871 and 1872, act No. 69 of 1874, and ...epresented what was known as the Pinck...ey-Smith Legislative vouchers for those ...ears. The warrants in the petition are ...ontained in the articles of impeachment.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

Inducements for Cash.
Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and ten per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION—THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, May 1st, 2 A. M.—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in the Bunker Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, while the miners were at work. At midnight twelve bodies had been taken out. Twenty-three men are yet in the mine. There is no hope that any of them will be recovered alive.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Sullivan renewed his inquiry whether members of the American team, who were coming to Ireland to take part in the international rifle contest, would be exempted from the obligations of the law forbidding the carrying of arms.

Sir Michael H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said arrangements had been made to prevent any interference with the American riflemen, and they would have no reason to complain of the operation of this or any other law.

Belgium.

AN ANSWER TO GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—Belgium sent an answer to-day to Germany's last note. Count Aspremont Lynden, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make explanations in regard to the correspondence in the Chamber of Representatives Tuesday next.

Germany.

ABOLITION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Emperor has given his assent to the introduction of a bill abolishing religious orders in Prussia.

France.

DEATH OF JEAN FREDERIC DE WALDECK.

PARIS, April 30.—The death is announced of the famous traveler and artist, Jean Frederic de Waldeck, at the extraordinary age of 110 years.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—Steamship Russia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 30, 5 P. M.—Canada 93⅞@94. United States bonds—5-20's of 1865, 105⅝; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 91; Erie 25⅝@25⅞; preferred 53. Tallow 41s. 9d. Refined petroleum 9¾@10d.

PARIS, April 30.—Rentes 63 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 99½.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7⅝@8d; Orleans 8@8. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,300 American. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, new, 8s 5d@8d. Corn—American ...ixed, new, 34s 9d. Pork 75s. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 68s. 6d. Tallow 41s 6d. Refined petroleum 9⅝d; spirits do 8d. Cheese 73s.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

CINCINNATI.

Death of D. H. Mears—Contract for Southern Railroad Bridge.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—D. H. Mears, a prominent business man, engaged in the manufacture of stoves, died suddenly this afternoon, of apoplexy.

The trustees of the Southern Railroad have awarded to the Baltimore Bridge Company the contract to build a bridge over the Kentucky river. The bridge is to be 275 feet high, 1,200 feet long, and to cost $877,500.

CASUALTIES BY THE GALE.

BARGE AND FOUR MEN LOST ON LAKE ONTARIO—IRON WORKS BLOWN DOWN AT EAST ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, April 30.—During the gale last evening a barge, laden with iron ore, bound from Ontario to Charlotte, was abandoned and is supposed to be lost, with four persons. The Leighton Iron Works, at East Rochester, were blown down; loss $40,000.

LAKE MICHIGAN FISHING FLEET SCATTERED—TEN OR TWELVE LIVES LOST.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., April 30.—Yesterday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, a furious and bewildering wind and rain storm came from the northeast and caught a portion of the fishing fleet—about nine vessels—some engaged in lifting their nets of the day before, several in the act of playing out their nets, and sent them scudding off toward the shore. The Sea Lion, Captain Springstem, was stranded at the Grand Marr. The South Wind, Captain Clinfoot, with four men aboard, is undoubtedly lost. The General Hooker, Captain Myers, is on the beach three miles south. The Planet, Captain Genlet, is at Brown's pier. The Seagull, Captain Frank Keyauk, with three men, is lost.

The E. B. Perkins, Captain F. Dalke, with four men is lost; three of the men being recognized, while floundering in the water, by a schooner passing at a distance without being able to give any assistance. The fleet leaving their boats in the northward had a lively run to get in safe with their effects, and had an exceedingly small lift.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1875.

DEATH OF OLIVER CHARLICK.

Oliver Charlick, late Police Commissioner and President of the Long Island Railroad, died to-day.

The Vice President on His Travels.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Vice President Wilson arrived in this city this morning, and during the day has received a large number of calls from eminent gentlemen of both political parties. To-night he is given a reception by General J. M. Harland, and to-morrow goes to Frankfort as the guest of Colonel Stoddart Johnson. From Frankfort he will go to Lexington to visit John C. Breckinridge, who, as Vice President, presided over the Senate during one of Mr. Wilson's earlier terms. He will spend Sunday in Lexington, and thence start on his Western trip, intending to spend some weeks in California.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 30.—Vice President Wilson, accompanied by Colonel James E. Aiken, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, visited the Government depot in this city to-day. Mr. Wilson seemed amazed at its magnitude, and pronounced it a model establishment. He leaves for Denver to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Clear and warmer weather during a portion of the day, followed by winds shifting to easterly or southerly, falling barometer and light rains in the afternoon or evening.

The lighthouse at Port Maitland, Ontario, was burnt Thursday night.

Suit has been brought against Charles Clinton, Auditor of Louisiana, and his sureties.

Gutierrez, who was president of the revolutionary junta of Cartagena, Spain, died at Geneva, yesterday.

The Wilkesbarre policeman, Reibsenner, who was shot by the lawless Connells on Thursday, died yesterday morning.

The house of Albert Long, in Estill county, Kentucky, took fire Wednesday morning and two little boys were burnt to death.

It is supposed that Dr. Rastroul and his Communist companions, who escaped from New Caledonia, have perished, as fragments of their boat have been found.

Douglass' woods, near West Sutton, Mass., are on fire, and seven hundred acres are already burnt over. The principal loosers are Henry Stockwell, Milton Humes and John Humes.

Alderman Cory has been removed from his division in the Chicago Custom House, and it is anticipated that others of those in charge will be removed as the investigation proceeds.

Henry Overstolz, who ran as an independent candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, at the late election, is announced as an independent candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Barrett.

A Detroit dispach says telegrams announce that the ice in Mackinaw Straits is well broken. The water is in sight in all directions. The ice is drifting through the straits, and it is thought that steamers can get through the north channel without difficulty.

The jury in the case of Isaac Brandt, a former State Treasurer of Iowa, who has been on trial at Des Moines for embezzlement of State funds, have brought in a verdict of guilty on the second count, which fixes the amount embezzled at one thousand dollars. There are seven more indictments against Brandt, but none of them will be tried this term.

A negro, named Joe Reed, yesterday killed a Nashville policeman, named Frazier, and was arrested and confined in jail. At half-past ten last night a mob gathered at the jail and, on being refused the keys by the jailor, broke down four heavy doors and took the prisoner out. They took him to the suspension bridge, tied one end of a rope to his neck and the other to the bridge, and then threw him off. The rope broke and the victim fell ninety feet into the river. He was shot once on the way from the jail and again at the bridge. The body has not been recovered.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Customs and Revenue Receipts Compared with Estimates—Customs Likely to Fall from One to Two Millions Below the Estimates—The Currency Balance in the Treasury Running Low.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1875.

Customs Receipts for the Month

of April are, in round numbers, $13,250,000 coin, and $90,000 currency. For the four months since January 1, 1875, the receipts are $57,143,650 coin, and $391,401 currency. The total customs receipts for the fiscal year to date are, in round numbers, $133,752,000.

Internal Revenue Receipts

for the month of April are $7,022,331; for the four months since the first of January, $38,385,321; and for the fiscal year to date $89,758,871.

The Estimated Receipts From Internal Revenue

for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, were $105,000,000. The receipts for the next two months will therefore have to be between fifteen and sixteen million dollars to make up the estimates. The receipts for the month are very nearly three million dollars less than for April of last year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, however, stated to-day that he had no doubt that during the next two months the receipts would run up to such a figure as to make the total for the fiscal year exceed the estimates by perhaps two or three million dollars. In May the special license taxes will be collected, which will add very largely to the receipts for that month. In March the increased tax of ninety cents on whisky was paid on 1,096,075 gallons. For this month the amount from this source has not been so large, but the Commissioner states that as, in his opinion, the large stock on which the tax was paid before the increase is being worked off, the increase tax on whisky will now begin to be felt very sensibly in the receipts.

The Estimated Customs Receipts

for the fiscal year are, in round numbers, $162,000,000. This calls for the collection of over $88,000,000 during the next two months, or an average of $14,000,000 each during the months of May and June. It is not now expected at the Treasury that the receipts can, during May and June, which are dull months with importers, reach any such amount. The great probability is, therefore, that the customs receipts for this fiscal year will fall from one to three million dollars below the estimate. It must also be borne in mind that these estimates, both for customs and internal revenue, were made in advance of the passage of the new tax bill. That bill has now been in operation two months. It has been positively demonstrated that, although it may help the internal revenue receipts a little for this fiscal year, it will be of no appreciable benefit so far as the customs are concerned. The Treasury, therefore, cannot be said to be in a very prosperous condition.

The Currency Balance

in the Treasury, which was over $10,000,000 two months ago, has run down to about $1,700,000. It looks as if, in a very short time, this would be entirely exhausted, unless it is replenished by sales of gold; but the drain in the Treasury gold will be heavy during the rest of this fiscal year, and it may be questioned whether, should the Secretary wish to renew his gold sales he will remove any considerable sum available in his vaults.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1875.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $362,577; receipts for the month $7,022,331. A comparison of receipts for the first four months of this year with the corresponding period of 1874, shows an increase of $2,550,091.

MORE TROUBLE FOR DANA.

It is understood that, during its session to-day, the Grand Jury of this district had under consideration evidence of various alleged libels published in the New York Sun against various citizens of Washington, such as ex-Governor Shepherd, who himself appeared as a witness. It is said, on apparently good authority, that a presentment has been agreed upon, but that the indictment will not be brought into court for some days to come.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

The President may go to his farm in Missouri before he removes for the summer to Long Branch.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Judges Brooks and Dick, in their charges to the grand juries in North Carolina, declared the criminal features of the Civil Rights act unconstitutional, and the law could say that men are socially equal.

FIRE RECORD.

The Insurance on Oshkosh.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The following insurance companies are known to have lost by the Oshkosh fire, in addition to those already sent: Mercantile, Chicago, $1,200; Allemania, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Glens Falls, $8,000; Black River, $8,000; Atlas, Hartford, $15,000; Niagara, New York, $25,000; German American, New York, $6,500; Commercial, St. Louis, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $40,000; Home, New York, $50,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $50,000; Meiville, New Jersey, estimated at $6,000.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The *Times'* special from Oshkosh says the prospect at that city is already brightening. The prospects are that before winter the majority of the business blocks will be rebuilt. The debris is cleared away from the principal streets, which will encourage capitalists who have come to see the ruins from all directions. Insurance men are present from all parts of the country; they do not take a discouraging view of the conflagration as a general thing, and not a few have declared that they will stand ready to renew their risks. The structures burned down were generally pretty well insured, and are owned by men who can afford to rebuild. The vaults of the First National Bank were opened to-day and the contents found intact. Sixty-nine business structures were destroyed, and about half of these will be rebuilt immediately. The police to-day made a careful count, and found that, large and small, the sum total of dwellings destroyed is about five hundred. These are valued at an average of $2,500, which gives an aggregate loss of a million and a quarter dollars, which is probably nearer the correct figure. The loss on business houses is about a million, and on lumber interests from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making a total of about two and a half millions, on which the insurance is fully one million, or forty per cent. of the loss. The agency that did the most business lost all its books, but have nearly arrived at the correct figures of the losses. The following are the amounts sustained by each company, as nearly as the most diligent inquiry can fix them—that is, the figures that will be forwarded to main offices: Home, New York, $100,000; Ætna, Hartford, $80,000; North American, Philadelphia, $70,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $60,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $45,000; Springfield, Massachusetts, Fire and Marine, $43,000; Continental, New York, $40,000; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $41,000; North British Mercantile, $30,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $50,000; New Underwriters, $30,000; Allemania, Pittsburgh, $25,000; Mantuon Mutual, $25,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $27,000; Niagara, New York, $17,000; Orient, Hartford, $16,500; German American, New York city, $25,000; Lancashire, of England, $20,000; Penn, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $15,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $15,000; Peoples', of Memphis, St. Paul Fire and Marine, Connecticut, of Hartford, and Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000 each; Fire and Marine, of Detroit, Brewers', of Milwaukee, $8,000 each; Citizens', of Newark, New Orleans Association, Franklin, of Wheeling, and Melville, of New Jersey, $6,000 each; Home, of Columbus, $6,800; Planters, of Memphis, Black River, of Watertown, America, of Pittsburgh, National, of Hartford, Faneuil Hall, of Boston, Firemen's, of San Francisco, and Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000 each; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $3,600; Traders', of Chicago, and Globe, of Chicago, $3,000 each; Merchants, of Newark, $2,000. Outside of the lumber interest, the insurance is about fifty per cent. of the losses.

Among the heavy losers are James & Stelle, $80,000, insurance, $27,100; R. L. Bigger, $70,000, insurance, $40,000; McKey & Folds, $35,000; Clark & Forbes, $30,000, insurance, $20,000; S. M. Hay & Bro., $45,000; P. J. Watson, $40,000, insurance, $10,000; Cell & Rogers, $25,000.

A relief committee has been organized, and substantial assistance for the afflicted is arriving from Fond du Lac and other neighboring cities. Last evening, at a meeting of Council, fire limits were pushed forward in the direction from which the fire always threatens. The object is to take the saw and planing mills out of this locality.

Watertown, New York—$50,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 30.—Early this morning a fire broke out at Hawk and Newall streets. High winds carried the flames across Newall street, and before they were got under control the Eagle flouring mills and the Farmer's grist mill, with two tenements, were burned. A larger tenement across the river was set on fire by sparks and burned. Total loss about $50,000. Partly insured.

Port Leyden, New York—$300,000.

UTICA, N. Y., April 30.—Thorn, Watson & Co.'s extensive tannery and sawmill, at Port Leyden, Lewis county, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000. By the destruction of the above works over two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

New Hampshire Woods Burning.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 30.—An extensive fire is raging in the woods near this city, extending along the line of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad to Londonderry, and trains on that road cannot pass through the flames. A construction train, with a gang of men, left here this afternoon to fight the fire. Many miles have been burnt over, and immense damage will be done if the flames are not checked.

LATER.—The fire in the woods is still raging. Eight hundred acres are burned over, and the loss thus far is upwards of $15,000. Harvey's mills and a number of dwellings are in imminent danger.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Train on the Atlantic and Great Western Ditched near Meadville—Three or Four Passengers Injured.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—On Wednesday train No. 3 on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, ran off the track at Miller's station, about twenty miles from Meadville. The ladies' car was thrown into a ditch. The smoking car, baggage car, and tender of the engine were also off. Three or four passengers were seriously injured, but none, it is believed, seriously hurt.

STEUBENVILLE.

Miners Resuming Work—The Nail Feeders.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 30, 1875.

The Cincinnati Coal and Coke Company's miners resumed work this morning at the old prices. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Company's miners still stand out.

The nail feeders hold a meeting to-night to decide whether they will strike for an advance of wages.

TEMPERANCE.

The Day of Fasting and Prayer—Its Observation in the City—Mass Meeting on the South Side.

Yesterday having been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer by the friends of temperance in England and America, the temperance people of this city held services at various places in the city, in accordance with the published programme.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Bingham street Methodist Episcopal church, South Side. Rev. Humphreys, pastor of the Bingham street Presbyterian church, was chosen President of the meeting.

Mrs. Vanhorn was the first speaker, delivering an address which was listened to with deep interest. She was followed by Dr. Thomas H. Rohe, who said that although the temperance cause had been anything but encouraging, he felt that good seed had been sown, which in time would bring an abundant harvest. The speaker thought the churches should take a greater interest in the work.

Rev. Mr. Porter said the only men he knew who were ashamed to show their work were the drunkard makers. He said that instead of existing laws being repealed, every possible effort possible to stow it away in back yards. We, said the speaker, with all our boasted Christian knowledge, leave many of these human vipers, agents of the devil, in consideration of a few hundred dollars per annum, to scatter this misery, which is only seen in most repulsive forms in cellars, back yards and prisons. Yet we are told that without the money derived from this source the Government cannot be carried on. The Government stands in the same relation to the liquor traffic that a father does to his children, and has no right to place temptation in their way.

Mrs. Johnston thought that America was on the brink of ruin, and cited numerous instances that had fallen under her observation to prove it. She said that in Harrisburg the Penitentiary was filled beyond its capacity, and whisky ring could be distinguished by their insulting and overbearing behavior. They would take all they could and receive a respectful hearing, but let a temperance man rise, and the gavel fell pounding out the expiration of ten minutes. Mrs. J. then prophesied famine in the future as the punishment for the destruction of certain seeds by manufacturers.

Addresses were also made by Gen. Lane, Rev. Crusoe and others, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet Friday evening, 4th inst., at Rev. Mr. Humphrey's church.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

The Late Robbery of Brown & Co's Store, in Allegheny.

Last Tuesday night, it will be remembered, a bold burglary was committed in Allegheny, the perpetrators gaining an entrance to the firm's store, on Federal street, near the Federal street and Park way, and stealing therefrom a lot of jewelry, consisting of shirt studs, sleeve buttons, etc., valued at about two hundred dollars. Acting on the robbery, detectives Fox, Cain and Alf. Gabby, of Alderman McKelvey's office, have been working up the case with the shrewdness and industry which characterized the operations of these officers. Yesterday, we are gratified to learn, their efforts to ferret out the robbery were crowned with success. They ascertained that a young fellow named Pat. Tully, aged about sixteen years, had been selling jewelry similar to that which had been stolen from Brown & Co.'s store and that detectives managed to get possession of some of the jewelry, which was identified by Mr. Brown as a part of the stolen property. Tully, after obtaining this clue, proceeded to the house of Pat. Tully, on Diamond alley, this city, and found his urn. He took charge of the youth and escorted him to the office of Ald. McKelvey, before whom an information was sworn out for burglary, upon which "Taffy" was committed to jail. The detectives claim that they have plenty of evidence against the accused, and that they are confident he will be convicted. They state that the arrest will probably lead to the arrest of others who were concerned in the burglary.

Westmoreland Centennial.

At a meeting held in the Court House at Greensburg, last Wednesday evening, to arrange for a public celebration of the 4th of July centennial anniversary, Lieut.-Governor Latta was called to the chair, and Dr. Cowan was appointed Secretary. After brief speeches by Governor Latta, Hon. C. Marchand, Esq., Hon. Edgar Cowan, Judge Agnew and others, the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration: H. C. Marchand, chairman; Judge Agnew, Judge Gerhart, John M. Keenan, T. J. Atkinson, Col. Ege, Dr. Kline, F. V. Hazard, Frank Cowan, E. F. Houseman, Dr. Piper, Enoch Coulter, T. J. Barclay and F. M. Cope.

The above committee met Thursday evening and adopted the following:

That there be a mass convention organized at the Court House, in Greensburg, on Saturday, May 15th, 1875, in commemoration of the meeting held at Hannastown, on the 16th day of May one hundred years ago, by the people of Westmoreland county, at which meeting certain resolutions were passed which are recorded in the American Archives, Fourth Series, Vol. I, page 615,) which are in effect a Declaration of Independence and severance of this county from the sovereignty of England, and supposed to be the earliest authentic declaration of like import in the country.

That a President be appointed to preside at said mass convention, and a Vice President from each of the fourteen counties of Southwestern Pennsylvania originally comprised within the limits of Westmoreland county.

That the officials and people of the several counties originally comprised within the county of Westmoreland be invited to be present also, all others in the State and county interested in commemorating the events of the 4th of July.

That the military organizations of South Western Pennsylvania be invited to be present.

That the programme of the day be a parade in the streets of Greensburg in the forenoon, a basket picnic at Reed at twelve o'clock, and the organization effected at one o'clock in the afternoon in the Court House.

That the expenses of the Convention be defrayed by subscription.

Fairbanks' Scale Works.

These are the largest works of the kind in the world, and in some respects the most remarkable.

From a small workshop started in 1830, they have gradually increased until they require at the present time fifteen buildings, covering an area of ten acres, and really much greater, as many of the buildings are several stories high. Six hundred workmen are employed upon the shops, besides large numbers at the several branch houses and in the country. With the above force at the works, the Messrs. Fairbanks are hardly able to keep up with the demand, which is greater at the present year than at any time during the past forty years of their business, and is sufficient proof of the *superiority* of their scales. The reputation and superior qualities of these scales will be maintained by the manufacturers, who use none but the best materials, and have every facility that skilled labor with the most perfected machinery can produce. Many valuable improvements have been made from time to time (some quite recently) until there seem to be few, if any, left to make of the most skilled judges to be found, that those scales excel all others in *strength, durability and accuracy.*

At the great Paris Exposition they received the *highest* premium (two medals) in competition with thirty-four other manufacturers from all parts of the world.

The increasing demand has caused the Messrs. Fairbanks to open branch houses from time to time, until they now have them in most of the principal cities, where they keep every variety of these justly celebrated scales. The one in this city under the management of Mr. Dickinson is in a highly flourishing condition, and we don't see how it could well be otherwise, with the large demand for scales in this section and the decided preference which so many buyers exhibit for the Fairbanks.

Change of Firm.

The well known firm of Watt, Lang & Co., wholesale grocers, flour and produce dealers, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, which was dissolved by the death of the late Mr. John Watt, will be continued under the same style, Mr. John W. Watt having been associated with Mr. William F. Lang the surviving partner. The house is one of the oldest and most reliable of our leading business in this city, and is not fall in the future, as it always has in the past, to occupy a leading position in its line. The present stock is full in all departments, and dealers will do well to give the claims of the new firm their favorable consideration in giving their orders.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

DANCING MASTER IN TROUBLE.

Prof. De Long Charged with Improper Use of the United States Mail—Bail in $2,500 Given for Trial—How the Case Was Turned Up.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, a special agent of the Post Office Department, made information yesterday before United States Commissioner Gamble, charging David De Long, alias Dr. Leclaire, with a violation of the postal laws. The information sets forth that "on or about September 26, 1874, the defendant did knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing and delivery at the Pittsburgh postoffice, a certain printed notice of how, where and by what manner a certain article of medicine for females, the use of which is forbidden by law, could be obtained.

The defendant was arrested, and, waiving a hearing, gave bail in the sum of $2,500, Mr. J. N. Anderson becoming his surety, for trial.

Mr. Comstock is a special agent for the detection and prevention of the improper use of the mails. In the three years during which he has operated he has made about three hundred and sixty arrests, and in all but two instances conviction has followed. He has also confiscated many tons of obscene literature, stereotype plates, medicines, &c. Of late years, Mr. C. says, parties in this nefarious business have procured lists of students in female seminaries and thus distributed their circulars.

Of the business for which Prof. De Long has been arrested, the agent obtained information through an advertisement in the *Waverly Magazine*, a paper published in Boston and largely read by women. The notice set forth that valuable information for women could be obtained by addressing Dr. Leclaire, lock box L, Pittsburgh postoffice. The officer answered the notice, and received a circular such as is prohibited by the postal laws. A decoy registered letter was then sent, and Mr. Comstock arrived in this city with it. Finding the location of the office of "Dr. Leclaire" to be the rooms of

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* expects good fruit from "General BUTLER'S noble speech at the Concord celebration." It was a "BARTLETT" pear, however.

THERE is a vessel ashore on the New Jersey coast, laden with hemp. Now here is a beautiful chance for the Kentucky authorities to lay in a stock of justice at moderate cost.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that the channel entrance from the lake to the harbor of that city is only eighty feet wide and fourteen and a half feet deep. This is a very narrow passage for a harbor of which so much boast has been made.

THE *Courier-Journal* is of opinion that "to prefer an ex-rebel to an ex-copperhead is as equivocal as the choice of the gentleman who happened to be caught between the devil and the deep sea." For a Democratic paper, this is naively put. But which is which, *Courier?*

THE Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of April 26, says that the prospect for a full, and even unexampled, peach crop was never better than now, and that it is even conceded in the districts where the greatest injury was supposed to have been done, that the damage is very slight.

THE city of Oshkosh has been thrice burned down, within a few years, and yet her citizens will not profit by their experience. They will go on and rebuild it with the same combustible materials, and with the same entire absence of precautions against fire, to find it again reduced to ashes at the first opportunity.

OREGON papers say that all the indications point to a cheerful season, with fine business prospects and energy in trade. In every branch of industry and commerce there are auspicious signs. The Governor, also, states that every needed blessing in the world is to be found there, and that the sole need of the State is population. People who are bent on emigrating to the Pacific slope would certainly do well to choose Oregon rather than California.

OF TWENTY railroads whose accounts are undergoing examination by a special agent of the Government in regard to unpaid taxes, due on net earnings, gross receipts and interest on bonds, from 1864 to 1871 inclusive, but one had paid its taxes up—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. The Government has since received over $500,000 from the other roads, and it is estimated that upwards of $2,000,000 will be received before the examination is closed. There are yet over one hundred roads in the Union to be investigated.

WESTERN New York is literally alive with wild pigeons. Millions on millions of them are congregated in the forests in the neighborhood of Avon and Corning, from which they issue at daylight and scatter over the country in search of food, returning to their wooded roosts at night. The farmers are bagging them in immense quantities for market, and on the "brain-nourishing" theory we shall presently look for a marked improvement in the intellectual tone of our Democratic exchanges from towns contiguous to the region in question.

SPEAKING of the recent telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg regarding the cost of maintaing the State militia in the coal regions, the *Post* says it "will not stand close inspection;" adding—

"It costs about two dollars per day for each private soldier, instead of about fifty cents, as claimed in the dispatch referred to."

This statement is a blundering falsehood. Every soldier knows that the privates in the militia, receive, when in actual service, exactly the same pay as do those of the regular army—namely, thirteen dollars per month. Does the *Post* grudge them that?

A CORRESPONDENT at Mercer asks us for our authority for stating that Alabama pig iron has sold in England for £7 per ton.

The paragraph to which he refers was quoted by us from the Philadelphia *Press*, and was credited to that paper. The figures given were probably a misprint for 70 shillings. We quoted the paragraph, not for the purpose of giving the prices of iron, but to show that American pig iron was saleable in the English market. If we had planned for a moment as the figures given by the *Press* we should have known they were incorrect. The current rates for pig iron in Scotland range from 60 shillings to 77 shillings per ton. The facts stated by the *Press* are undoubted; it simply got a little mixed in its figures.

SEVERAL foreign journals deluded themselves with the idea that the President would take part, officially, in the ceremony of conferring that red cap (confound it!) upon Cardinal MCCLOSKEY. The *Epoca*, for instance, a Florentine paper, announced to its wondering readers that General GRANT would with his own hands place the beretta on "MOKLOSKY'S" head; and several other ultramontane organs have spoken with equal confidence to the same effect. We may attribute all this to the ignorance of foreigners; but what shall we say of the fact, which is now authoritatively vouched for, that the Catholics at New York were very much disappointed at the absence of the President on that occasion? That such disappointment *has* been expressed we have no doubt; and the fact that such an expectation was actually entertained is as astonishing as the expectation was absurd.

THE amended regulations governing the redemption of mutilated United States currency go into effect to-day. In the case of legal tender notes, if less than one-tenth of the original proportion of the notes is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded. If one-tenth of the note is missing one-tenth of its face value will be deducted. If more than one-tenth and less than one-fifth is missing one-fifth of its face value will be deducted, and so on reckoning by tenths, but no note of which less than one-half of the original proportion is presented will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totally destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitution of one-fifth for one-tenth.

THE following is a comparative statement of immigrants arriving in the United States for the five fiscal years ending with June 30th:

1870	387,203
1872	321,350
1872	404,806
1873	459,803
1874	313,339
Total	1,886,501

The decrease, last year, as compared with 1873, is regarded as only temporary, and is attributed to the general prostration of business which followed the financial convulsion of October, 1873, and the consequent diminution of the demand for labor. The immigration for the past two years, notwithstanding the great depression in business and labor, was greater than during any previous two years since the establishment of the Government, with the exception of the years 1853 and 1854.

THE help recently extended by the people of the Eastern States to the people of Kansas was for the purpose of enabling the latter to help themselves. But, according to the leading papers of that State it has had a demoralizing rather than a beneficial effect upon the recipients, by changing them from a condition of independent, manly self-reliance, to one of dependence, not to say of beggary. The Leavenworth *Commercial* says: "It is a matter of real astonishment to see how many who have always been regarded as good and reliable have fallen under the blighting influence of this mania for aid. When it was announced that the Government would issue rations to the destitute, and an inquisition was instituted to ascertain who the needy were, thirty-six thousand rations were applied for in one of the townships of Jefferson county, and rather a small one at that." Similar reports from other papers in other districts show the same sort of feeling. There is evidently something wrong when such a state of facts exists. Still there are in Kansas tens of thousands of men and women who have nobly battled with misfortune, sometimes hungry and badly clothed, and yet resolved to conquer fate and come out victors. The great body of the inhabitants of the State doubtless belong to this self-reliant order. Of the other class, the fewer the better.

THE fullness of the treachery of the Louisiana Conservatives in unseating four Republican members of the House after the adoption of the WHEELER compromise, is shown by the following extract from the agreement which was agreed to in the Conservative caucus, signed and delivered to Mr. WHEELER:

"Now, therefore, the undersigned, members of the Conservative party, claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives, to the award and arbitration of George F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, Wm. P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional committee, etc., who are hereby authorized to examine and decide the same upon the equities of the several cases and, when such award shall be made, *we hereby severally agree to abide by the same.*" * * *

That was one part of the agreement. Here is another, still more clear and direct:

"That the House of Representatives as to its members as constituted under the award of Messrs. George F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler, W. P. Frye, Samuel S. Marshall, Clark on N. Potter and William Walter Phelps, *shall remain without change, except by the resignation or death of its members, until a new general election.*"

The Democratic members of the Louisiana House all agreed to this compact; and, on the very first opportunity, violated it, grossly and outrageously. How is it possible to keep faith with men who are so faithless as these fellows have proved themselves to be?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Have you paid your United States license?

The ghost of the French Commune is materializing in Belgium.

This is Arbor Day throughout the North west—the time of the annual tree planting.

Shrewd folks, those Japanese. They are advocating a high tariff for the protection of native industry.

The St. Louis *Republican* speaks of "we of the North." Since when have you thus included yourself?

At length spring is here: "the delicate-footed May, with her slight fingers full of leaves and flowers."

The King of Saxony refuses to allow Protestant soldiers to mount guard before Catholic churches and dignitaries.

The United States possesses one-third of the total steam power of the globe. Pretty good for an infant nation scarcely one hundred years old.

According to the Chicago *Tribune* a man was hung in Iowa the other day "for the burning of the barn and the contents of his son-in-law."

Almost the whole production of striped camel's-hair shawls in the London market is sent to Boston, so much are they worn in that vicinity.

Discoveries of coal are simultaneously being made in various parts of Massachusetts, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

Experienced sheep farmers from this State who have gone to East Tennessee say that the business is bound to pay largely. At least it is so reported.

Vaimaseda expects to remain in Cuba during the whole of this month. At least he gives the "rebels" to the 30th of May to surrender and be pardoned.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says the National Centennial ought to be celebrated in sackcloth and ashes. What he has been eating—or doing?

Fully as large a proportion of women desire woman suffrage as there was of Americans who desired separation from England when the revolutionary war began.

Present indications are said to show a continuous belt of precious metals, beginning at Lynnfield, Massachusetts, and extending into Maine and perhaps still further.

Jubal Early, whom Phil Sheridan whipped so badly in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, has been elected Press lent of the Jackson Memorial Association of Virginia.

Last year our imports of all descriptions were $677,000,000; in 1873 $625,000,000. The exports and re-exports of all descriptions last year, were $63,000,000; in 1873, $631,-000,000.

Miss Ida Greeley, who is to be married to-day, looks more like an Italian girl, with her dark eyes, clear brunette complexion, and chestnut-colored hair, than like an American.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' definition of a kiss is better than Beecher's. He says it is "the twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet —the love-lablal which it takes two to speak plainly."

The Bessemer saloon steamer recently made a very successful trial trip, the voyage from Dover to Calais having been easily performed in less than three hours, and the return voyage in half an hour less.

Worcester, Massachusetts, is getting seriously alarmed in regard to her industrial interests, and the papers are trying to induce the business men into measures looking to an increase of her manufactories.

To the ubiquitous corps of American reporters two were added last year, England and Ireland each contributing one. They would doubtless have been classed as editors, except for their unusual modesty.

The postal departments of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey prohibit the transmission of watches and coin money in the mails, and correspondence from this country must not contain the interdicted articles.

Richmond, Va., has a man who manages to make a prosperous business out of the ghostly remnants of the rebel Confederacy's financial policy. He buys her money, and keeps it in circulation, by selling it to tourists as souvenirs.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Hayden, United States Geologist, has been elected as foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London, one of the highest honors conferred on geologists in any country.

A curious coincidence was that which happened to two brothers, commanders of ships sailing in opposite directions, who recently met and spoke each other in rough weather off Cape Horn.

Moses Thatcher, of Logan, Utah, an eminent member of Brigham's everlesting priesthood, has been indicted for subornation of perjury, by the United States Grand Jury, at Boise City, Idaho.

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, is to deliver an alumni oration at the semi-centennial anniversary of the New York Central Seminary at Cazenovia, where he formerly studied for the Methodist ministry.

Mark Twain urges subscriptions to the theater proposed to be erected in honor of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon. Whether this is the best way of honoring one to whom we and all the world owe so much, is perhaps a question.

Agnes Burns, eighteen years old, daughter of a poor Dundee, Scotland, weaver, ran away from her home to this country last September, unaware that she is heiress to a fortune of $500,000, now the property of her father and a reward of $5,000 is offered for the discovery of her whereabouts.

Some time ago four ladies who passed the London University examination for women, entered themselves in the chambers of well-known barristers for the purpose of studying law. It was said at the time that their labor would be fruitless. It seems, however, that the ladies are likely, as the result of their studies, to obtain profitable employment. One of them, whose term of study is closed, has been engaged by a firm of solicitors as a "consulting counsel."

That Mrs. E. L. Palmer, who testified in the Beecher-Tilton trial the other day, must be a "neat one," judging from the company she keeps. Her husband was a dry-goods clerk in Norwich, Conn., who married first the octoroon daughter of a rich Georgia planter who spent his summers there, a lady infinitely his superior. Palmer went to the army as a lieutenant in the 18th Connecticut volunteers, by disgraceful intrigue procured the resignation of his captain and his own promotion, went on to the staff of General Milroy and shared the "glory" of that officer's escape from Winchester, where his army was nearly captured. A little later he was dishonorably dismissed the United States service under a searching sentence of a United States military commission. His conduct soon led his wife to procure a divorce. He then went to New York city, where without marked preliminary education he turned up as a cancer doctor, and consorted with a long-haired crowd from which he seems to have married a lady of kindred genius.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture states that the area in winter wheat appears to have been increased last fall about seven per cent. A small portion of this area, partially or wholly destroyed by the severity of the winter, will be replaced by other crops. The condition of the crop, as far as can be judged by its appearance in April in the more northern latitudes, before the ground is bare and free from frost, is below an average, and far below the status of last spring. In the South, generally, the prospects are quite flattering, and the crops secure against all probable contingencies, except rust. In the West the general condition of the wheat crop is below the average.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, April 30, 1875.

Notwithstanding the hard times and the dull times that there is so much talking about, there have been many weddings this spring, and a wedding is no small affair nowadays; it costs a small fortune.

I can remember when three hundred dollars provided quite a nice outfit, a hand some traveling, which was also the bridal dress, a tea rose silk for a reception dress, a black silk, an Irish poplin (which was fashionable then), two pretty morning dresses, a black mantelet of silk and lace, and small articles *ad infinitum*. All girls belonging to well-to-do families had a stock of underclothing of her own making in those days, and the articles enumerated were a sufficient addition to the simple but serviceable wardrobe of the daughter of a gentleman and gentlewoman.

Now, three hundred dollars is the price paid upon the trou-seau of a doll at a fair, and the sum would be considered moderate for the wedding dress alone of the daughter of a fashionable dress maker or successful tailor. Not that the dress maker and tailor are not or may not be gentlemen, but oddly enough it is persons who are or have been engaged in trade who now have the most money, and who dress the most extravagantly.

Clara Vere de Vere is married quietly in her second ball dress embroidered muslin which was brought from Paris ages ago, but the daughter of the man who has supplied the house of Vere de Vere with meal for the past twenty-five years has a grand wedding in the church, is accompanied by six bridesmaids and wears a dress of white satin and lace and flowers, which cost five hundred dollars at the very least. Who shall say there is not compensation in this life when the good things —these are the good things, are they not?—fall to the lot of the artisan and the toiler instead of to the heirs of a genealogical tree. Ten thousand dollars would not cover the cost of several trousseaus finished since Easter for brides of substantial means though no special social position; but as married women with money and time to devote to societies, and institutions, and fairs it will not be difficult for them to achieve that, and thus it is that the name and somewhat pronounced taste of Mrs. Bilberry Barnacle stands as the representative of another leadership in fashion, while the high and refined de Veres fade away and are no more seen.

The essential vulgarity of fashion is evident now. From the fact that only money can achieve it; only the possessor of millions can or ought to afford the cutting up and piling on of rich fabrics; the adding silk upon silk and lace upon lace, gathering it all in destructive pleatings and bunches, trailing it in the nigh ways and byways and changing its form with the frequency of the views in a kaleidoscope.

There was a time when fashion was restricted to simple designs, when the difference between fine high and the low was little more than choice in color and fineness of material. Now, dress is absolutely a matter of dollars and cents. The amount of material required is enormous, the using it up requires the labor of days and weeks, the disposition of the drapery demands the services of a maid, and the aggregation and amount of money equal to the whole of what even a quarter of a century ago would have been considered a large family expenditure. It is not unusual for a dry goods bill for a year to amount to from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, the dressmaker's bill to as much more, and the milliner's bill, including flowers, to at least half that sum. This is common with persons of large income, and only those, therefore, can come in for the social prestige which leadership in fashion gives.

OFF TO EUROPE.

The *avant courriers* of the annual European exodus are the buyers of the great houses, who, early in the summer, start out to purchase in the European marts for the fall and winter season, and in the winter, in like manner, travel across the ocean to purchase for spring and summer. This year these birds of passage have taken flight several weeks earlier than usual, on account of the changes, the revolution, indeed, which has taken place in the manufacture of silken fabrics. The new damasks, silks and ribbons; the soft serge and armure silks; the open-meshed Orientals, the basket woven Mexicalnes, plain and checked, have given an impulse absolutely startling to the trade in such articles of luxury, and have set the looms at work night and day at all the great European centers of the silk manufacturing interest. Of course it is here, as everywhere, first come first served. The buyers that are first on the ground secure a preferential choice, and sometimes the control for their goods, and in handling silk the dress maker is a question of expensive novelties, therefore, of which the manufacturers will not risk too large a supply, it is highly important, in order to control the business in hand in time, and, if possible, in possession of the gold which is to secure the prize.

The current which has set for a long time in the direction of plain fabrics appears now to have taken a turn and with it the designs will change. The infinite complications in dress of late years have generally been designed with the view of giving character to plain self-colored fabrics. The new soft, thick silks and damasks possess a character of their own, which is best displayed by more classic and less heterogeneous forms; and therefore as fashion, spite of its apparent lunacies, generally has good in its unconscious, we look forward to important modifications by next fall, of the present puffy and patchey styles.

On general principles it is not advisable for ladies who intend making a trip to Europe to purchase on their arrival. A better way, and the most economical in the end, is to provide an old dress for the voyage, a suit to bloom out in at the end of it, a change from this to meet traveling emergencies, and stick to these till they reach home again. A suit of handsome silk and *drap d'ete* or cashmere well made will be newer in style and more satisfactory than anything which could be bought off hand, without knowledge or experience of the merits of the rival candidates for patronage. Sight seeing should be attended to first and shopping left till the last, till just prior to returning home, and then it is a chance if they do not find their pretty things anticipated by their friends or in the shops at home. This, however, is not a matter of importance. It may be true that the rarest and choicest corals are sent to Paris and New York, and are not to be found in Naples. It may be true that the prettiest "charms" can be purchased for a lady's watch chain than those found for a franc or two outside the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum; but it is something to say, "I bought this set of Roman gold at Castelani's in Rome, this piece of carved coral for a mere nothing in Naples, and these charms of one who manufactured them from the lava which incrusted the dead past and hid it from human sight and knowledge for centuries."

TRAVELING DRESS.

It is a very common practice among ladies who go abroad to buy on arrival common ready-made suits and dresses on purpose for "traveling." No greater mistake could be made. Flimsy materials look miserably before one stage of the journey is over, are a source of continual trial and mortification, and drop out of existence altogether before their purpose is accomplished.

One really handsome black silk suit is worth a dozen cheap ones, and this should be supplemented by a second black silk skirt, a plain one of good mohair alpaca, which takes up hardly any room, a *drap d'ete costume* or Princess polonaise, gray tweed polonaise and a couple of skirt waists for warm days, of brown and white linen. This is merely in the way of dresses for a six months' tour, with the addition of a morning wrapper. For the rest a black English straw hat, dark green veil, a pair of pebble walking boots, and a gossamer waterproof will be found valuable items in an outfit, and should not be forgotten or neglected.

THE SUCCESSES OF THE SEASON.

The successes of the season in costumes are the union of plain and checked in all wool and plain and checked in the new, soft matted silk. Distinction in fashion is a matted check, black and white, shirred straight, or a soft, rich, black skirt, trimmed with fine knife plaitings, a plain cuirass basque of the check and black sleeves. This same style is repeated continually in plain almond brown and checked beige, in gray silk and checked summer camel's hair, in two shades of silk or in two plain fabrics, one silk and the other wool. The polonaise is gone out of sight entirely; trainsare no longer seen, but all skirts are cut long, and the whole breadths are drawn straight across, the fullness gathered into all kinds of artistic drapery at the back, surmounted by sash bows and ends and by the round cuirass basque.

The two-seamed finish for the boddice of all walking dresses is a sort of fichu or half handkerchief, the ends knotted in front exactly in the style of Irish peasant women. Gray silks and pongees are finished in this way, the handkerchief usually being bordered with fringe, to match the rest of the dress. Heavings are finer, more abundant and therefore require a larger amount of material daily. In silk they look as I before remarked, like crimping, and the labor of time very long and unusually difficult kind required for them is enormous. All skirts are now made with demi-trains and are trimmed with these plaitings. They are tied tightly back with strings under the back breadth, which is either arranged in a brood plait or in side length-wise puffs, and both the length and the fullness are thus managed that it can be taken up in the hand when walking, by bending backward, and then in straightening up the dress is lifted up out of the dust and mire of the streets.

TABLIERS AND JACKETS.

The aprons and jackets for day and evening wear are in great variety. The prettiest are of Valenciennes lace and insertion, or of Valenciennes lace and ribbon, striped. Charming ones are of black lace, hair striped with jet, but probably the most numerous and popular ones will be composed of cream colored and ecru guipure lace and open embroidery bordered to match.

The method of wearing them is very simple. They are merely hooked at the back and numerous loops and ends of ribbon attached to form the sash. Lawn dresses are prettily made with apron and side-pleated French waists with loops and ends of ribbin at the back.

MORNING DRESSES.

Except the white linens and percales trimmed with open or French embroidery, there are no pretty morning dresses, all being either ugly or inappropriate. The made-up prints are fussy and without any redeeming quality. They look like the contents of an old clothes shop. The more elegant ones are made of plain black or gray silks and showily trimmed with bands of blue or black silk. The delicate linen lawns, the plain buff, pink and blue chambleys, neatly made and prettily relieved with lace or needlework, which were employed for morning wear a few years ago, have disappeared or are appropriated by quiet women, who make them up in the precincts of their own homes and have the satisfaction of getting what they want at very small expense.

The new Madras cottons used for morning dresses are in great demand because they are rather a novelty, but the high colors mixed in stripes and checks, after the fashion of the Madras handkerchiefs worn by negroes, are excessively unbecoming to all but dark and swarthy skinned women, so that they will soon lose whatever little vogue they may achieve and will probably be turned over to the children for whose sea-side and country wear they are very well adapted.

THE LATEST IN BONNETS.

Bonnets, or rather hats, have resolved themselves into three styles: the black chip, the white chip and the Panama. They are all large and partake of the Rubens shape, with upward brim, which is lined and faced with flowers or feathers in order to occupy the space and prevent the hood-shaving appearance which they would otherwise possess. When hats first made their appearance, there was much complaining on the part of elderly ladies of the want of suitable head gear; now they have apparently made up their minds to accept the situation, for ladies of fifty and sixty with white hair, bloom in fantastic shapes with wrinkled face, framed in lilies of the valley and primroses, with as airy a grace as if the sun of the summer, instead of the frost of the winter, rested upon their faded locks.

The dress hats or bonnets, as stated in my last, are of the same, white dress crape so fashionable a dozen years ago, and the only "dress" bonnet ever acknowledged except the Leghorn. They are imported, as probably the reader is aware, in large round sheets and cut up in various shapes and forms by the milliner. Some are turned up on the side with a bunch of feathers, a scarf of damask silk twisted around the crown, and a bouquet of flowers placed under the brim. Others have a cap crown of the new damask brocade with brim and curtain of chip. Bands of gold and silver filagree are used with this damask silk with very good effect. A very handsome black chip is trimmed with a pale drab damask scarf, twisted round the crown and with three ostrich feathers curled over the edge of the brim at the back. Under the brim is a wreath made of small drab ostrich tips, and on one side a bunch of drab and crimson roses. Soft, checked, twilled scarfs are in high vogue for trimming hats for traveling and *negligee*, and with these a bright wing is often set straight up from the back, while a group of roses of different colors fastens up the brim at the side. But the Panama, introduced and controlled by A. T. Stewart & Co., is the newest if not the most popular hat of the season. The ivory tint of the fabric is in accordance with the universal demand for creamy and mellowed shades. It is light, unobjectionable, can be pressed in but not out of shape by any amount of rough usage, and has that most valuable quality of all, a distinctive character which cannot be imitated. Too much trimmings spoils these hats. They are best trimmed simply but richly with pale blue or unbleached white damask ik or soft serge ribbon, a twist of silk and some pale roses under the brim, or wreath of daisies or white lilac if the wearer is young. Outside a group of ostrich feathers or a puff of soft silk with a gold or silver filagree buckle at the left side.

FASHIONABLE GLOVES.

The new gloves are purely Quaker in style—long, plain, in all shades of gray and brown without stitching or ornament of any kind. Three buttons are usually adopted for street wear, four for receptions and six for evening wear. There are evening gloves, however, which exhibit as many as ten buttons, but these are exceptional. Most ladies are content with six. Last year introduced the Quaker drabs in kid gloves, and they immediately found favor with the very best authorities on taste and fashion. The light shades are equally suitable for day and evening dress, and keep clean and neat looking a long time with a little care.

The finer all the new shades belong to the mode family. Cream, pearl gray and palest shade of drab are reserved for evening or day full dress receptions. Almond, cedar brown, gray and wood brown to match all the shades in costumes for visiting purposes, and black or Quaker drab for ordinary walking wear.

The English Isle thread, finished the same as kid and long upon the wrists, only to be had in soft drab, grey and stone colors, are already in great demand, and form a useful summer glove for those who cannot wear kid in warm weather.

The new riding gloves for gentlemen are of goat skin, pale buff in color, stitched in seams which look like cords with dark blue or scarlet silk.

Summer driving gloves for gentlemen are very nice. They are of English Isle thread in the usual make, but are lined and made of kid exactly matching in color. The combination renders them light, cool and durable.

LACE AND LINGERIE.

The effort to reintroduce the stiff turn down collar has signally failed. Ruffs are not worn so high as formerly, but they are very thick, fine and soft and wonderfully becoming. The stand-up collar, too, with its turned down corners is a universal favorite for day and street wear, and will not be given up.

Among the summer fancies are new sets of striped and checked linen and cambric, with a bunch of pleats at the back of cuffs and collar, which looks well enough for occasions and while they are new; but such colored fabrics near the skin can never really becoming, besides which the peculiar style of making renders it difficult to have them well laundried and if badly done, of course look worse than the simplest little rim of white gotten up in good style. One such set, therefore, is quite enough to be in possession of.

Among the many fine forerunners of the forthcoming Centennial are the Lady Washington caps. They are very like the "Charlotte Corday" which have been in vogue a long time, but the crown is a little more round and the pleated ruffle does not deepen like the Charlotte Corday at the back. In other respects they are precisely the same, and the furore for them has grown until they have become the almost universal accompaniment of the breakfast wrapper and ceremonious dress. The absurd part of it is that the cap is not confined to married ladies. Young girls, who in this country are rarely educated to the perception of the niceties of fashion in the proprieties of dress, consider themselves as much entitled to wear it as their mamas, and sit down to the piano to practice with the ruffle and strings and band of ribbon encircling their silly heads without a thought of its incongruity.

The variety in pretty fichus, jabots and the like daily increases, and they are invariably of combinations in different forms of white tulle, China crape, Valenciennes lace, ribbon and flowers, not all put into one, but generally something composed of white tulle, lace and ribbon; others of black Brussels net, black lace and flowers; others again of folds of *crepe de Chine*, edged with wide lace and ornamented with bows or a bouquet of flowers; and a fourth variety of folds of white insertion of Valenciennes, lined with black or ribbon and bordered with lace and knots of ribbon for ornament.

The jabots are ornaments for the throat only. They consist of a piece of *crepe de Chine*, laid in folds, covered with a cascade of lace and ornamented with a little trailing branch or spray of flowers.

JENNIE JUNE.

Refreshing audacity. A Kansas mail route broker has sent out postal cards inviting bids for sub-letting specific routes, stating that he has sixty-five routes to dispose of, and will send catalogues on application.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be justly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria, that its excellence is its best advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evident themselves as to call forth favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to every family in the vicinity, and is the subject of general inquiry. A family benefitted by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

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GEO. A. Q. MILLER,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Notice to Stove Manufacturers and Dealers.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1875. }

A Board of Army Officers will convene at Omaha, Neb., on May 15th proximo, and remain in session a reasonable length of time, to consider and recommend a general pattern of stoves for army use including heating and cooking stoves, to burn Anthracite coal, Bituminous coal, and wood respectively. Stove manufacturers will be invited to send to the Board, care of Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Neb., catalogues with prices, lists and their Stoves, both cast and wrought, suitable for purposes stated, and also any communicate any suggestions they may have to offer for the construction of stoves adapted especially to meet the wants of the army.

Rooms of Officers' quarters to be heated are usually about fifteen feet square. Cooking Stoves required for Officers' use such a a family needs.

Barracks for men contain rooms of different sizes, generally large, and require stoves of a large size to heat them. Cooking Stoves for companies or detachments should have capacity to cook for eighty men.

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

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Inclose communication with the stewards by electric bells.

The steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.

Rate of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.

Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates, and every facility afforded.

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Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 36 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, 1875.

The month closes with no material change worthy of note in the general tone of the local money market. The counter business at the banks was brisk during the day although no one complains of being overworked. Rates of discount are unchanged and good business paper is in demand at 8 to 10 per cent, perhaps, for prime paper being freely taken in the banks at the former figure. Eastern exchange is is still scarce and some of the banks are making shipments of currency to New York. If this continues for a few days the thing will cure itself and the supply will soon run up to the demands of business.

Little or nothing is doing in local stocks and bonds, and under the light supply of really first class securities offering the market is generally quiet.

The gold market is strong, closing at 11 3/4. It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury confidently anticipates $25,000,000 gold surplus beyond contingencies before the middle of July. His currency reserve cannot be depleted now because of unusually large regular receipts during May and June from special taxes. It is intimated also that he may sell gold during the coming month.

—The Chicago *Tribune* states that the banks of that city have reduced the rate of interest paid on daily balances of country banks and bankers to three per cent. We understand that an agreement has been signed by the leading banks of this city not to pay over four per cent. on the daily balances of correspondents, this agreement to take effect on May 1st.

—Cable advices from England represent that there are no apparent prospects of termination of the Welsh strike. It has lasted for six months, and the iron masters threaten to continue the lock out for a year, unless the men yield to their demands. The men are still determined to hold on although in many districts their means have given out, and hundreds of families are dependent on public support.

—The London *Investors' Manual* gives the following as the amounts to be paid in April on account of London and Continental subscriptions to American loans:

	Amount of Call
Pennsylvania Railroad	£ 93,750
Real estate (N. Y.) 1st mortg's bonds	225,000
Ohio & Miss. 1st consol. sinking fund	250,000
Western Union Telegraph bonds	417,750
Delaware and Hudson canal	10,500
Total	£1,747,750
Call, March 1st	1,747,750

The total amount to be paid up this month is £3,747,750 ($18,500,000), against £1,930,000 for the same month last year. The amount to be paid up each month this year compare as follow with those of 1874:

	1875.	1874.
January	£ 500,250	£ 93,500
February	1,500,000	1,940,000
March	1,747,500	2,750,000
April	1,747,750	1,930,000
Total	£3,501,500	£6,177,500

The amount paid up for the first four months of the present year exceeds that for the whole period of last year. These operations have furnished a resource for the drawing of $30,000,000 of exchange, and that we are thus owing abroad at the rate of about $90,000,000 in gold per annum. The point has apparently not quite the effect in diminishing the amount of on borrowing in Europe, it has, however, changed the character of the operations, the negotiations being now confined almost exclusively to loans to our oldest and best private corporations, while formerly considerable subscriptions were made to new and extravagant enterprises.—*Bulletin.*

A correspondent asks as to the extent directors of banks are liable in event of their failure to successfully manage the affairs of such institutions,—to which we would reply that the question is too broad for a brief answer. However we will state that under the National Banking act, a director for any violation of the law in which he may have participated or assented is liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages sustained in consequence of such violation. Stockholders are held individually liable, equally and ratably, not one for another, for debts to the extent of the amount of their stock at par, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. Banks organized under special charters are subject to those charters, which vary widely. Each charter must speak for itself.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 30, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been exceptionally dull to-day, with but little to note concerning the leading speculative securities.

There was a demonstration made against Western Union Telegraph this morning by parties who were evidently realizing profits, the result of which was only a decline of about one per cent in its quotation.

Erie has been more active to-day, and it seems as if the Lo-Lo-Lo-Lo-Lo-Lo stock was being manipulated for an advance.

Lake Shore has been steady all day with no new feature to report.

Union Pacific has been less active, but there is yet no evidence of selling on the part of the clique in it.

Rock Island is firmly held and there is but little of this stock offering for sale. There has been a very large short interest established in this stock of late, and some of the clique brokers in Rock Island borrow from that fact, but from all appearances we think it is more than probable that the present movement will terminate in a considerable advance in the quotation of this stock within the next thirty days.

Chicago and Northwestern common has suffered another decline to-day, and the bears at present no disposition show to speculate in this stock among outside operators.

The report of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, published in our morning papers, had no effect upon the quotations for the stock, which seems to indicate that upon the success of the steamship Faraday in completing the direct cable.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 30, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115¾	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	
6-20's, 1881, coup	120½		120¾		120¾	
6-20's, 1862	119½		119¾		119¾	
6-20's, 1864	120		120¼		120¼	
6-20's, 1865	120¾		121		121	
6-20's, 1865, new						
6-20's, 1867	122½		122¾		122¾	
6-20's, 1868, registered	120½		120¾		120¾	
6-20's, 1868, coupon	122½		122¾		122¾	
10-40's, registered	117		117		117	
10-40's, coupon	117		117		117	
Currency 6's	125		125		125	
New 5 per cents	117½		117¾		117¾	
Union Pacific land grants	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Quicksilver	24		24		24	
Pacific Mail	44⅞	45	45	45	45⅛	44⅞
Panama	138	137	138	138	138	
Adams Express		102¼			102¼	
Wells-Fargo Express		91½			91½	
American Express		63			63	
United States Express		54			54	
New York Central	95					95
Erie	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
Michigan Central	103¾					103¾
Michigan Southern	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Illinois Central	92					92
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93					94
Cleve. & Toledo	117½					117½
Do preferred	95					95
Rock Island	105¼	105½	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
St. Paul, common	36¾		37	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Do preferred	78					78
Wabash, common	15½		15¾		15¾	15¾
Fort Wayne	96					96
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Union Pacific	77		77	77¼	77	77¼
Harlem	130					131
Hannibal & St. Joe	23		23		23	
Iron Mountain	20		20			
C. C. & I. C	6½		6¾		6¾	
Tennessee, old				70		70
Tennessee, new				70		70
North Carolina, 6's				27¾		
South Carolina, July				33½		
Missouri 6's				100¼		100¼

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¼	
Reading, sales	50¾	
United C. Co. of N. Jersey	130	
Oil Creek	9¼	9½
Empire Transp	63¼	63¾
Allegheny Valley	91½	
Central Trans. Co	46½	
Empire Trans. Co	5,000	54
Pa. Co and St. Louis m. b	78	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 11 3/4.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 490@490¾ for sight.

GOLD

Firm at 115¾@115¾. Borrowing rates 3@9 per cent. per annum, 1-64@1-32 per diem and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $701,000. Clearings $83,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's account are $1,000,000. Dry goods imports for the week $1,384,498. Customs receipts $269,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds steady. State bonds quiet. The stock market was dull and steady, except for Panama, which went down 2 per cent. Before the settlement there was a decline of from ¼@¾ per cent, which was more than recovered later, with the chief advance in Northwestern. After-noon sales in the market was again weak with Wabash leading the decline. At the close the market was steady with a recovery from ¼@¾ per cent, from the lowest point. Union Pacific rallied from 76¾ to 77¼, Wabash from 15⅛ to 15¾, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 26 to 26¾, and Western Union from 79 to 79¾. The large dividend paying stocks were quiet and without much change. Wabash recovered on the announcement that the directors of the company had left here this morning for Toledo to perfect a plan for the financial reorganization of its affairs. Transactions 110,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 10,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Wabash and 15,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
Canton	62	Do preferred	95¾
W. U. Tel	79	Wabash	14¾
Quicksilver	24	Do preferred	29¾
Adams Express	102	Fort Wayne	98
Wells-Fargo Ex	92	Terre Haute	7
American Express	63½	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	56	Chicago & Alton	105½
Pacific Mail	44¾	Do preferred	119
New York Central	95	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	20¾	Clev., Col & Cin	62
Do preferred	49	Burlington & Q	119
Harlem	130½	Illinois Central	92
Do preferred	130	Panama	136
Mich. Central	72¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	26¾
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	Union Pacific stk	77
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pacific land g's	79¾
Do preferred	73¾	Central Pacific bonds	92¾
Rock Island	105¾	Union Pacific bds	101¾
N. J. Central	113¾	Del. & Lack	88¾
St. Paul	37	Mariposa	4½
Do preferred	78		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	119¾	5-20's, 1868	122¾
5-20's, 1864	121¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	120¾	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	Currency 6's	125½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104½	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	70	N. Carolina, old	30¾
Tennessee, new	70	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, April 30, 1875. }

There was not quite so much activity among the wholesale and commission houses to-day, as during the past two weeks, and the volume of transactions was probably not quite up to the average. Still the market was not inactive, a fair business was done in most branches, and the feeling in mercantile circles showed a marked improvement in that respect. There is not much doing in grain circles, and transactions to-day were confined to the immediate consumptive demands with corn and oats dearer in store and nothing doing in wheat. Flour was firm and active with a strong upward tendency and dealers that have got in orders should, of any heavy stock on hand are getting inclined. Hay was firmer and rather scarce, while mill feed is steady. Groceries were unchanged, at firm prices for sugar, and with steady feeling in other standard groceries. Provisions continued active, with steady prices. In country produce there was a fair movement, with a somewhat better feeling in eggs and butter, the latter being expected to lower in value somewhat under the advance of warm weather. Dry goods and general merchandise had a tendency upward, with quiet prices. The lumber, building material and coal trades were quiet and somewhat dull. Glass and hardware did a fair business at good prices.

Speculation and inquiry are still the order of the day with reference to the effect of the April winter weather on the crops. While that is no doubt a serious subject, the following remarks of the New York *Shipping List* are reassuring: "The unusual cold snap was without doubt detrimental to the crops in certain localities, but it turns out that the reports of damage last week were greatly exaggerated. In a country of such broad extent and varied climates, it is most likely that we shall always have a fill bring equal prosperity to all the crops; but loss in one direction is usually balanced by gain in another. The developments of our vast agricultural resources, and the increase from year to year, in the area of our crops, convey the most important promise for the future. Especially is this true, in view of the remarkable change which has taken place in regard to the diversification of crops. The old country is when certain sections were given over altogether to certain crops has been broken up to a large extent. The Southern farmer no longer stakes the whole issue of wealth or bankruptcy on cotton even if that crop be the one selected, and wheat, for example, may turn over to another season. So in the West are Northwestlands which have been depovelished by cultivation for the same crop, year after year, are being renewed by the plow and harrow. Other crops have been added, and a more general use of labor-saving implements and machinery, are having their natural results, and agriculture was never more prosperous or promising than now."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Coal, bbls	665	Apples, bbls	75
Wool, lbs	2,000	Butter, lbs	1,200
Hides, lbs	2,662	Butter, pkgs	31
Beef, tcs	12	Potatoes, bus	2,900
Lard, lbs	1,000		

The quotations given below are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Groceries, and produce generally in the country, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There continues to be unlimited trade in grain, and the current prices are high enough not to supply an immediate consumptive demand. The stock of grain in store in New York city on the 24th inst. was reported as follows: 1,726,656 bushels of corn, 337,461 bushels oats, 24,658 bushels of rye and 400 bushels of barley. The receipts into the United Kingdom for the past week reported were equal to 5,600,000 to 6,000 sacks of flour, 2,240,000 quarters of wheat, and 55,000 to 60,000 quarters of corn. The exports and deliveries of wheat in England during the week amounted to from 65,000 to 70,000 quarters. Of Chicago the morning the attempt was made to get the Board of Trade to call a meeting to consider the question of sending relief to the sufferers by the recent fire, but the meeting was not called. Sales of wheat were reported at $1 25@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do do $1 30@1 45; Ohio and Indiana amber do do $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania red winter $1 24@1 27. Corn was heavy in the early trading in New York, and unchanged here. We quote shelled at 83 cents for yellow; 80@85c for high mixed; 78@80c for mixed. Eastern was in light supply and firm at 82@84c for prime yellow 80@82c for mixed. There is a light stock of oats in first hands here, and prices may go higher. Oats were firm and a shade higher in New York, sales made at 72@73c, but the bulk of the transactions were at 71½@72c per bushel for white; 69@71c for mixed. Rye is firm and higher, 90c bid for new crop, and nobody named and unchanged. Tues ties on change and on the street to-day included the following:

2 cars shelled corn	85c
66 bushels white oats in sacks	73c
1 car white oats on track	72c
1 car mixed oats	71½c
1 car mixed oats	71c

FLOUR—The market is firm under advance in, and scarcity of, wheat, and prices are again looking upward with a probable advance in the course of next week. Dealers generally are wholesaling flour at the present Pittsburgh milling prices, and report it as quite possible to get winter wheat to fit their orders. The result may be to turn the demand in the direction of supplying wheat flours. At present, however, wheat or wheat flours are relatively lower than for several weeks past. The following are quotations of the local millers: No. 2 white wheat flour $7 25 per bbl; No. 2 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The following are the selling prices of the leading dealers as reported by them: Extra, $5 75@6 00; family, $6 25@6 50; fancy, $6 75@7 00; spring wheat extra, $6 50@6 75; Minnesota do $6 50@6 75; red winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; buckwheat flour $3 00 per 100 lbs; Indian meal $2 25@2 50 per bushel; cracked corn $1 00 per 100 lbs; feed $24@25 per ton; common to medium grades $20@22 per ton; fine feed, $26@28 per ton; coarse middlings, $24@26 per ton; brown middlings, $22@24 per ton; chop feed, $22@24 per ton.

BRAN—Is in fair demand for choice new rolls, but the advance of the week has not operated against prices, and with New York grain and flour dearer than our market, it seems unlikely that the present prices will be maintained. The market was somewhat easier to-day, and the sales were at lower values. It is not improbable that lower prices will be reached. To-day, however, there was a good demand, and sales were made at 68@69c per ton; common to medium grades are in fairly supply, and are comparatively worthless, at a range of 14@20c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 28@30c in its receipts, sales in a jobbing way are made at 30@35c per lb.

CHEESE—The stock of last year's cheese is working off quickly at unchanged prices. We quote: 16½@16¾c per lb for Ohio factory; New York factory, 17@17½c; Sap Sago, 19@20c; Limburger dull at 12@14c. New cheese is coming in slowly; prime new cheese readily brings 13@14c.

EGGS—The market is well supplied and prices are easy. We quote at 14@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 per barrel, working off quickly at unchanged prices. We quote for round lots; 65@70c in the yard; small lots 75@80c per bushel.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c per lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c per lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs and bottles at $1 25@1 40 per gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 95c@$1 00. The stock of maple sweets is liberal, and the market is quiet.

POTATOES—The supply is moderate, receipts during the past week having been rather light. The market is steady at previous quotations, at which figures potatoes are generally considered good property. We quote at $1 10 per bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless $1 05 per bushel; other grades 95c@$1 00 per bushel. Early rose are sold at 85c@$1 00 per bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c per lb; dried blackberries are easy at 11@12c per lb. Peaches are quoted at 9½@10c per lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 24@25c per lb for strictly box; buckwheat honey 22@23c per lb. Pickles are quoted at $9 00 per barrel; $5 00 per half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 per bushel in jobbing way; timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 per bushel in store. Flax seed quoted at $2 00@2 05; orchard grass seed is quoted at $1 00 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Dried peas are in demand at $3 00@3 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales reported. Prices are steady at 13@15c per gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $3 15@2 20 per bushel. Onions dull at $1 20@1 50 per barrel.

Provisions.

The market continues steady and rather active. The dispatches received at the Chamber of Commerce to-day indicated a higher tone in the Western markets, and holders here look for advances in market quotations. At present, however, the jobbing trade is confined to selling freely at previous quotations. We add current quotations on country cured meats, as will be seen below.

BACON—Market strong. We quote shoulders at 10½c per lb; canvassed do 11½c; sugar cured new at 14c per lb; canvassed do 15c; sugar cured breakfast do 15½c per lb; do canvassed 16½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, canvassed 17½c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, per dozen $7 50; ham sausage 10c.

BUTTER—The market is firm. We quote at 24 to 26 cents.

LARD—Is firm and higher. We quote prime kettle rendered, in tierces, per lb, 10½c; half barrels, in buckets, 10¾c; in 3-lb cauldrons, 11c; in 5-lb cauldrons, 10¾c; in 3-lb pails do, 11c; in 5-lb pails do, 10¾c; in 5-lb do, 10¾c; in 8-lb do, 10c.

HAMS—We note sale extra No. 1 winter smoked at 14 27@14 28 per pound.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c per lb for choice, and 7½@8c for packing.

COUNTRY BACON—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams 12@13c; sugar cured shoulders 9@10c; plain country lard, prime 10@12c; other grades as to quality.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of Wednesday's provision market in that city: Hog Products were in fair request and prices ruled firm. The excitement in the grain markets took many operators away, as the market is now in the summer phase, when it does not need as much watching as in cold weather. The receipt of hogs on the Chicago Board of Trade was expected, while the advices quoted product dull at other points. Hence the tendency here was down to-day, but there was no material concession offered to induce weakness. The trading was very unfavorable. Dealers here are not relatively firm, most of the stuff now here being tied up against future deliveries.

The exports of provisions from New York from the 1st to the 27th April 1875, with a comparison for the previous year is as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Beef, tierces	2,634	3,869
Beef, barrels	3,050	2,758
Pork, barrels	16,439	7,091
Lard, 100 pounds	136,616	185,598
Bacon, 100 pounds	34,674	228,133

Groceries.

The grocery trade in a wholesale and jobbing way was moderately active to-day, some houses reporting a brisk trade, while others reported a slow and unsatisfactory day's business. Prices generally are steady. Sugars are firm under advices concerning the destruction of a number of sugar plantations in Cuba by the insurgents. This was at first reported to be to the extent of twenty-five million dollars worth of property. Later reports show that the destroyed property, so far, is worth about $250,000, and promises about 60,000 hogsheads of sugar. The destruction is probably not quite over, but it is probable that production in other districts will partially make up the deficiency. Latest Havana advices, however, report an excited and advanced market. New Orleans quotations also firm. Later quotations, at which figures sales are made, are less than for what the stock could be replaced, and as several orders have been exhausted, prices will advance. Coffees, spices, &c., are steady and unchanged. Quotations are as follows, for cash or 30 days' time.

Green Coffees.		Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20½c	Standard extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	35 c	American extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@9¼c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	30½c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	29½c	Granulated	11¼c
Teas.		Molasses.	₱ gall.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O	70c
Gunpowder	50@ 1 25	Fancy	68c
Imperial	50@ 1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	50@ 1 00	Syrups.	
Extra Oolong	75c	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25@ 80

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 30, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29 840	48	62	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
2 P.M.	29 855	59	23	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
9 P.M.	29 931	52	34	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.804 Highest thermom. 61
Mean thermometer ..52.7 Lowest thermom. 41

Four Days

Is all the time required by the Baltimore and Ohio road to carry flour from Chicago to this city.

Trespassing Upon Coal Property.

The Dequesne Coal Company, whose property is located at Swissvale, yesterday entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Hugh Rogers, John Boyle, James McClellan, Henry Kane, Jacob D. N. Beavers, Charles Gallagher, James Daley, Peter Wilson, Louis Sarver and Isaac Edge, for damages for trespassing upon the coal of the plaintiffs, and digging and carrying therefrom large quantities of coal. Summonses were issued.

Slander Suits.

Mary E. Borland and Wm. C. Demorest and wife yesterday instituted separate suits for damages, in the Court of Common Pleas, against John Norris and wife, for slander. The defendants, it is alleged, made declarations comprising the character of the plaintiffs for chastity.

Margaret Collins, by her father, Thomas Collins, also entered suit for damages against John Criggins and his wife Mary. The slander in this case consisted in an allegation that the plaintiff had committed larceny.

For County Commissioner.

James G. Murray, Esq., of Upper St. Clair township, is a candidate for nomination for the office of County Commissioner. It will be remembered that Mr. Murray was chosen to the office in the fall of 1873, to fill the unexpired term of the late James McGonnegle; and it is conceded on all hands that he has made a most excellent officer. Aside from the fact that he has not served a full term, there is a propriety in continuing him in the office, since he is thoroughly familiar with its duties, and has discharged them with promptness and fidelity. He has many earnest friends throughout the county who are determined to secure his nomination.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of eight and nine, S. T. Neal, who kept a restaurant and eating-house in Lafayette Hall, on Wood street, started from his residence in search of a cook for his establishment. While on that thoroughfare he went into an eating saloon at No. 17, kept by an acquaintance of his, a man named J. D. Wilson. After a few moments spent in conversation, Neal complained of feeling unwell, and his friend Nave suggested that perhaps he had better go up stairs and lie down. Neal started to comply with this, and while on his way up stairs he fell dead. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of death from heart disease was returned. Neal was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and one son, grown up.

A Vicious Woman.

About eight o'clock last evening a woman named Ellen Cauley was brought to the Allegheny lock-up for disorderly conduct. It appears that Mrs. Cauley went into the beer saloon of George Smith, on Ohio street, near Sandusky, and, on purchasing a glass of beer from the proprietor, claiming that he owed her that amount. Mr. Smith declined to laudate, when Mrs. Cauley seized a chair, and with it commenced the work of demolition, smashing windows, bottles, tumblers, and, in fact, everything within reach. An officer was called in, and Mrs. C. was arrested in time to save from destruction a large mirror, against which she was in the act of making an onslaught. Mr. Smith states that seventy-five dollars will not cover his loss. He will probably make a charge of malicious mischief against Mrs. Cauley.

The Trotting Season

will soon open and promises to be an interesting one horsebouts. Among the horses to be brought out for the first time is "Major," owned by E. M. Byers, Esq., of Allegheny city. "Major," the first, and up to 1874, the only foal of the celebrated trotting mare "Lucy," is the exact counterpart of the latter in form, build and action, having that peculiar though telling stride, and, as horsemen would say, he is every inch a lucy. In color he is a dark bay, with no rel. He has been used till last season for road and business purposes, when, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he was placed in the hands of an experienced trainer, with whom he developed so rapidly as to trot in 2S, 2:50 to 30 with ease. He was taken from the track early in the summer and has been kindly cared for since. He will be entered in Wednesday's list, and as his owner remarked, is a better horse this spring than ever before.

Fires in Allegheny.

The discovery of smoke issuing from the doors and windows of house No. 119 North avenue, Allegheny, about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused an alarm from box 8, which brought the firemen promptly to the spot. The fire was in the attic, and was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The house is owned and occupied by Mr. R. White, owner of a meat market shop at the corner of Irwin and North avenues. Mr. White and his sister, both elderly and unmarried, live here alone. They were absent at the time. An engineer on the railroad first saw the fire and gave the alarm, which was responded to by the Columbia, Good Will and Hope. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

About three o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered on the roof of Richard Davis' house, corner of Ridge avenue and Walnut street. The inmates were notified, and succeeded in putting it out with a few buckets of water. No alarm was given.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Two more performances of "The Color Guard," which introduces the whole stock company, the Ella Jonoves and Mr. Charles Collins, the comedian.

Library Hall.

Mr. J. L. Toole's benefit at this theater, last evening was moderately well attended, the audience being more notable for intelligence and appreciation than for numbers. The leading artist won new triumphs, and was ably seconded by the company. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Toole has not been more liberally patronized by our citizens, but it is consoling to know that the public has lost more, viewed from the intellectual standpoint, than has Mr. T. financially.

This afternoon a matinee will be given, and Mr. Toole closes his engagement, and makes his last appearance in this city. He will then play *Caleb Plummer*, in the "Cricket on the Hearth"—one of his very best characters, by all and see him by all means. Seats at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Praeger family, with their musical gems; the Snow brothers and their performing dogs; Minnie Lee with her popular songs; the Zanfretta troupe in "Popsy Wopsy," all may be seen and heard at Trimble's, this afternoon and evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of John Barry, bankrupt, of this city, on petition presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

John Heath vs. John Carrier and Andrew F. Baum, partners as Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, of this city, on petition of John Wilson, a rule was granted to show cause why the adjudication should not be stricken off and the petition dismissed.

The Citizens' Oil Refining Company, bankrupts, of this city. The proceedings on composition being concluded, an order was made for all the creditors.

In the case of the National Iron Company, bankrupts, of Danville, a rule was granted on certain creditors to show cause why the assignee should not compound certain suits in the Circuit Court.

In the matter of Collins Brothers, after a partial argument on the specifications and objections to bankrupt's discharge, an order was made suspending the same until the Register makes a report of the examination of the bankrupt.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Wallis vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a judgment of non-suit was entered. A motion was subsequently made to have the non-suit stricken off.

In the case of McClintock & Co. vs. Arnsthal and wife, a motion for a new trial was made on the part of the defendants.

Lena Jacobs and Magdalene Gerst filed petitions for the benefits of the act of Assembly, securing to married women their separate earnings.

Mathias Bohlnburg filed a petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws. Petition granted and the discharge of the petitioner ordered.

John Updegraff vs. John Creighton; an action for goods sold. Judgment of nonsuit entered.

William Megahan vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company, garnishee of Patrick Keating; action against the defendant as garnishee. Verdict for plaintiff for $471 20.

Thomas Melnan vs. E. M. Johnston; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $222 50.

J. R. Thornton vs. James M. Peet; an action for damages for breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $24 95.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Wm. Hodgson and James Mortwedt, the owners of the steamboat Panther, the jury found for plaintiffs $99 39.

In the case of Michael Mager vs. Henry Gray, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $75.

In the case of Y. Derr vs. Gulick, Van Kleeck & Co., the plaintiff took a non-suit.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The case of P. H. Minogue, charged with arson in setting fire to his store in East Liberty, was concluded. The jury retired at a late hour, and agreed upon a verdict after the court adjourned. The verdict was placed under seal, and will be rendered this morning.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Grand Lodge Conventions.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of this State, are making their annual visits to the subordinate lodges, for the purpose of holding conventions in the various lodges of the State.

On Wednesday night they held a special convention of the Grand Lodge at Altoona and last night at Irwin Station, both of which were largely attended by the membership of the order.

Yesterday afternoon and evening a similar special convention was held at Pythian Hall, Fifth avenue, and on this afternoon and evening the Grand Lodge officers will meet the brethren at the German Masonic Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Washington streets, Allegheny. These conventions are for the transaction of business of importance connected with the institution.

From here they will go to Connellsville, where they will hold a convention Monday afternoon and evening, and to Johnstown on Tuesday, where they will hold a similar session.

The following Grand Lodge officers arrived in the city yesterday, and are stopping at the St. Charles:

G. C., James Mackintosh; G. V. C., Walter Scott; G. K. R. S., George Hawkes; G. M. A., Joseph Waresm; G. J. G., A. A. Duke; R. to S. L., John P. Linton.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Centennial—The Temperance Convention, etc.

The local religious press discuss a variety of subjects in their issues of this week, among others

THE CENTENNIAL.

The *United Presbyterian* remarks: "It was altogether fitting that at the centennial celebrations at Concord and Lexington, there was so thorough a recognition of religion. This is proper and more than proper at any patriotic demonstration, but was right in a very emphatic sense on this occasion. The old Puritan spirit was a religious one. In the churches, at the family altars, in secret, and in the public meetings, the Almighty was constantly appealed to, and they who went forth, did so borne up with the belief that their marching orders had come from heaven. * * * As the centenniai work has thus begun with sermons, prayer and other recognition of God and religion, so let it be carried through, and let the world see that we hold, feelingly and gratefully, our patriotic treasures from on high."

The *Catholic*, discussing the same subject, thinks that the principle of "civil and religious liberty" is not recognized as it should be. It says: "Especially is this tenet of the nation's political faith forgotten by the majority of the citizens of the country, who are continually Protestant in religious belief, in their treatment of the matter when they are Catholic in their most solemn convictions. The fact, if not remembered, is quietly ignored that were it not for Catholic aid and Catholic valor in our justly to be proud of revolutionary war, there would have been little to celebrate either at Concord or Lexington, during the week gone by. Catholics realize how much the Republic owes to them; and knowing how much this vast continental expanse has been benefited by their efforts and their enterprises, they must regret any narrow and selfish project that has for its object the limitation, curtailment or denial of the rights they fought to establish and maintain. They recognize that wright of numbers alone has prevented them from participating in the full measure of the privileges which are constitutionally pledged to the humblest citizen in the land."

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The *United Presbyterian* says:

It is sincerely hoped that the Temperance Convention shortly to be held in this city will be of such a character as to fitly represent the great temperance conscience of the churches. If this be accomplished, the first thing to be done will be to appoint a strong, full, large meeting, well connected and thoroughly devoted to the one object, is an absolute necessity. The more conscience, pious determination and spiritual fervor the managers throw into such a convention, the more thoroughly will it fulfill its object of reanimating temperance people and impressing those who are opposed to them. It will also keep the meeting from divergencies and extravagances, which is a result greatly to be desired. Insanuch as it is one that temperance conventions, through want of unity and grace, often fail to realize. It is not intended that the occasion shall be one of sensation and hurrah, with fuss, fever and fireworks to make it impressive and convenient; but to give it such a character of calm and aggressive power that it shall be impressive and permanent.

The *Presbyterian Banner* discusses the subject at some length, and adds: "We do not say that in proportion to the population, more intoxicating liquor is used now than forty years ago; because then it was in every family, and was used upon all occasions. Yet no one doubts that drinking-among spirits generally now to a greater proportionate extent than it did twenty years ago. It is much more common for people to go into drinking saloons now than it was then; families now set liquors before their guests who could not have been induced to do so then. Customs that its action will be followed, feelingly and gratefully, our patriotic treasures from on high."

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It is therefore with no small degree of interest that we see the forward movement of many ministers and religious people of all denominations to be held in this city May 12th. The first thing to be done is to arouse the people to some proper sense of the enormous evils inflicted on them by intemperance, and to array their hearty convictions in opposition to the use and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage. The best laws are ineffective without a public sentiment to sustain them. In view of all these things we most earnestly hope the approaching convention will be largely attended, and that its action will be eminently wise.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Baptists of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, have collected enough to build a neat church edifice this season.

REV. JAMES SHAW, D.D., of Windham, Ohio, a member of Presbytery of Cleveland, and a commissioner to the next General Assembly, died on Tuesday. Dr. Shaw was one of the best of men and most devoted and successful of pastors.

The new Catholic church at Millvale will be dedicated on Sunday, May 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Right Rev. M. Domenec, assisted by a number of the Reverend clergy. The dedication sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Bishop.

REV. WM. COLLIER, D. D., will preach in the Fifth avenue Methodist church to-morrow morning, and dispense the Lord's Supper. The Rev. Alex. Clark will preach in the evening. The pastor of the Methodist church at Sewickley Falls, filling the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Wastfull.

SUNDAY SCHOOL at the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock. Lesson—"Death of Samson." Temperance meeting at three o'clock in the same place. Interesting addresses. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D.D., will preach in Fourth avenue Baptist church, morning and evening. Morning subject "Threads of Silver in cloth of gloom;" at night a discourse in connection with recent strikes and trade troubles "Employers and Employed"—Rocks Ahead."

Six boys were present at the meeting and have voted on the eldership overture in the affirmative, and twenty-one in the negative. At present it is by no means certain that the overture has carried, notwithstanding the large vote in its favor, since a majority of Presbyteries—eighty-eight—must vote for it.

REV. A. W. BUTTS, of the Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal church, whose wife has been lying seriously ill in Wilkinsburg, has been granted a vacation by his congregation. His pulpit will be supplied at the morning service to-morrow by Rev. I. C. Pershing, and in the evening by Rev. J. Van Note.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed to-morrow in the Wylie avenue U. P. church. The pastor will preach in the morning in German at three o'clock he will be assisted by the Rev. John S. Sands, and the sermon in the evening will be preached by the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, of the Second U. P. church. The public are invited.

The Rights of Pedestrians.

One of the most important services rendered by the police of this city consists in the employment of what are known as "corner men," whose special duty is to see that pedestrians, especially women and children, are not imposed on or driven over by teamsters, in crossing the leading thoroughfares. Some drivers have no consideration whatever for pedestrians, and will not "rein up" their horses unless under compulsion. It is well for such to understand that the law recognizes the fact that the crossings, as well as the footways, are for the use of those who go afoot, as well as for those who drive. The other day, in Philadelphia, Judge Ludlow gladdened the hearts that the footways and crossings belonged to the pedestrians, and persons who were bound to notice the crossings and exercise care in driving over them and if, by negligence, or after warning, a driver drives over a foot passenger, upon the footway, he would be subject to a fine and imprisonment, or,